year, and raising the maximum number of pupils to be taught in Form I from 25 to 30.

39. **Elementary Education.**—The growing demand for Elementary education called for the exclusive attention of a controlling officer, who combined in him a sound knowledge of the Vernacular with a thorough experience of local conditions. Mr. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, was accordingly divested of the duties of Personal Assistant to the Director and placed in direct charge of Elementary education for boys, with effect from the 1st Chingam 1092. The number of Elementary schools rose from 1,917 to 2,317 and their strength from 2,43,604 to 2,96,104, the percentage of increase being 21·6, against 18·1 in 1090 and 9·5 in 1089. The policy of opening relief schools in view to the removal of congestion in Elementary schools, brought into operation in 1090, was steadily pursued. Not only were lower grade schools started in large numbers in the vicinity of higher grade schools, but the principle of the scheme was extended by the opening of higher grade classes in lower grade schools. The year was free from complaints of the refusal of admission to pupils for want of accommodation. There was an increase in strength in all the classes. The minimum requirements of a school-house for purposes of recognition and grant were defined, so as to admit of the free growth of private schools. 377 Elementary schools were started under private management during the year. Government note with pleasure the active interest displayed by private bodies and gentlemen in starting and maintaining schools. The number of pupils registered for the Elementary School Leaving Certificate Examination rose from 2,827 to 3,952, giving an increase of 39·8 per cent. Since the close of 1091, a scheme for the introduction of Manual Training in Elementary schools has been sanctioned.

40. **Female Education.**—Female education continued to maintain its high level. The Girls' schools rose from 323 to 341. Further facilities for the spread of female education were afforded by permitting the admission of girls into the first two classes of Boys' schools. That this concession was necessary is evidenced by the fact that over 47,000 girls were under instruction in boys' schools during the year. The total number of girls under instruction rose from 73,832 to 91,610. Of these, 50 girls were undergoing instruction in Colleges and 2,548 in Secondary schools. The revision of the curriculum of studies in Girls' schools is under consideration.

41. **Training.**—A Vernacular Higher Grade Trained Teachers' Certificate Examination was instituted for teachers for the higher grade classes of Elementary schools. Two of the Lower Grade Training schools, *viz.*, those at Kottarakara and Changanachery, were converted into Higher Grade Training schools in Malayalam, and the Nagercoil Training School was converted into a combined Higher and Lower Grade Tamil Training school. The course of studies for the Higher Grade Certificate was modified so as to admit of greater attention being paid to the study of such subjects as Hygiene and Agriculture. With a view to secure efficiency of teaching, the ten mofussil training schools were amalgamated with the Elementary schools which contained their Practising classes. Arrangements have been made for the training of a larger number of teachers in the Trivandrum Higher Grade Training School for Women from 1093.

42. **Technical Education.**—Year after year, the number of pupils who appear for the School Leaving Certificate Examinations is on the increase, and the existence of a large body of 'unemployed literates' is a serious problem for solution. In order to divert the course of studies in Elementary schools from purely literary into industrial and practical channels, provision was made experimentally in six Departmental Higher Grade Elementary schools for teaching some craft or industry of local importance. It is hoped that the practical turn thus given to Elementary education will be appreciated, and, if the measure proves a success, the scheme will be gradually extended. Instruction in commercial subjects is reported to have been introduced in two private Higher Grade Secondary schools. Besides the Weaving Institute, Nagercoil, and the Carpentry School, Quilon, both of which are departmental technical

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institutions doing good work, there were eight aided and nine unaided Industrial schools in the State during 1091.

43. **Class Education.**—Mahomedan education continued to receive special attention. As a result of the representations made in this Assembly, the Government have approved on principle the suggestion that the Mahomedans should not be grouped with the depressed classes in regard to the establishment of special schools, all that is necessary being the appointment of Arabic Munshis in the schools largely attended by Mahomedans. Government, nevertheless, will have no objection to open special schools, if they are found to be absolutely necessary in specific localities. Government have also promised the appointment of a separate Mahomedan Inspector. It is proposed to open a Secondary school for this community at Alleppey. The policy of throwing open schools to depressed classes was vigorously pursued, with the result that the children of these classes now receive instruction in as many as 250 Elementary schools for boys. The number of children of the backward classes attending school has risen from 8,468 to 29,295, or nearly four times as many, during the last quinquennium, the classes mainly contributing to the increase being Pulayas and Pariahs. The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction rose from 1,145 to 1,384. Since the close of the year, half-fee concession under the Code has been extended to Jews and Kuravas.

44. **Physical Culture.**—Qualified Gymnastic Instructors are attached to all Secondary schools for boys. The Higher Grade Elementary schools also have Drill Instructors attached to their staff. The attention of the department has been drawn to the importance of physical training.

45. **Expenditure.**—While on the subject of educational expenditure, the following figures will be found interesting:—

Year.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
1086	7,95,713
1087	9,55,951
1088	12,84,440
1089	15,89,080
1090	18,53,540
1091	20,03,352

It will be seen from the above that the expenditure on Educatoin during the last quinquennium has risen 252 per cent. The outlay on the department during 1091 was 13·74 of the aggregate ordinary expenditure of the State. It may be noted that this expenditure is exclusive of the sum of Rs. 1,12,546 spent by the Public Works Department on buildings and maintenance, and of the indirect expenditure on *quasi*-educational institutions.

CHARITIES.

46. The total expenditure on State Charities was brought down from Rs. 3,30,692 in 1090 to Rs 3,14,777 in 1091. The expenditure in 1086 was Rs. 4,45,918 and it has steadily declined during the last quinquennium by reason of the strict economy and vigilance exercised in the management of charitable institutions. The expenditure in 1091 is the lowest on record during the last 40 years".

V. After the Address in English was read, copies of the Address, of the Administration Report for 1091 M. E., of the Memoranda of Subjects and of the Report on the Administration of the Agriculture and Fisheries Department for 1091 M. E., in English and in Malayalam, were distributed among the Members.

The Assembly adjourned at 1-20 P. M., to meet again the next day at 11-30 A. M.

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